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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1871. NO. 332.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *Prima Facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE INDOMITABLE CITY.

The Banks Opened for Business.

NO RUSH---NO EXCITEMENT.

Almost as Much Deposited as Checked Out.

Contracts for Rebuilding Made.

Postoffice Located in a Church.

Ninety-two Inquests Held Thus Far.

A Correspondent's Impressions of the Fire.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Frank Polito have captured the Italian saloon keeper, Gregonio Petrice, who on Monday night of last week, in a saloon on Van Buren street, stabbed a man dead. He was found at the village of Austin, five miles west of this city.

NINETY-TWO INQUESTS HELD.

The total number of dead bodies on which inquests have been held up to last night, a ninety-two. Of course, when the debris in the burnt district is removed, many more will be discovered.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

Arrangement have been made to-day by special arrangement of the Postoffice Department for the removal of the postoffice to the Avenue Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, and it will be occupied for that purpose until the Government builds a new and suitable building. This church office is the same as that of a stockholder district, south division. It was considerably scorched, but suffered little or no injury inside.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

The Directors of the Board of Trade had a meeting this morning, for the purpose of settling the question of location. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a Committee on Rooms to select a suitable lot near the old Board of Trade rooms, Chamber of Commerce, and to erect thereon a temporary building for the transaction of their business.

ADDRESS FROM SHERIDAN.

Gen. Sheridan to-day issued an address, in which he announces the continued peace and quiet of the city. There has been no case of violence since the disaster on Sunday night and Monday morning.

BANKS RESUME BUSINESS.

The banks, National and Savings, resumed business to-day. The calls upon their depositors were light for immediate use. Many sought to ascertain their balances, and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush perceptible anywhere. The private savings banks were very light, and in many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the Clearing House, and many checks were thrown out. As an illustration of confidence the public placed in the banks, we refer to to-day's work at the Third National; $45,000 were checked out, and $72,000 deposited. The State Savings Bank prepared for a rush, but only some forty depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was generally exceeded by the deposits.

MANY CONTRACTS FOR BUILDINGS

Have been consummated to-day. Among those who propose to rebuild at once are William F. Coalbaugh, H. G. Pearson, C. T. Wheeler, Bown Brothers, Geo. Armour, John B. Drake, of Drake Block; J. C. Walker, Potter Palmer, Matthew Laflin, C. H. Beckwith, Alonzo Hunt, Frederick Nuttin, Greystock & Mackin, James H. Rees, *Tribune* Company, etc. The entire block fronting on Court House Square from the east, and running from Madison to Washington street, will be rebuilt at once by Messrs. Wheeler, Pearson, E. B. Goodell, Drs. Charles and John Quinlan, and others. The great Union Depot at the foot of Lake street is to be at once rebuilt, and on a greatly enlarge scale.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE ODD FELLOWS OF UNION-TOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 17, 1871.

Sonnatschka Lodge I. O. O. F., has subscribed one hundred dollars to the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

TAKING CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The School Board of Cincinnati last night authorized the teachers of district and intermediate schools to invite all scholars to contribute to the Chicago, Wisconsin and Michigan relief funds, and opened the schools to Chicago children temporarily here on account of the calamity. Eighty Catholic children arrived to-day from Chicago, committed to the Archbishop's care.

THE BANKS PAYING ON DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The following dispatch was received to-day, dated Chicago:

"Hon. George S. Boutwell: "The Chicago banks are sound, undare paying every dollar on demand. Good feeling prevails.

(Signed) "H. R. HULBURD, "Controller of Currency."

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HARTFORD, October 17.—The North American Insurance Company to-day made an assignment of its property to William C. Hastings. The Probate Court has appointed the 21st instant for a hearing upon the acceptance of the trustee.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The Security Insurance Company of New York has suspended, and A. F. Hastings appointed Receiver. Its losses exceed a million and a half. The Lorillard Company has discontinued business, and will hold a meeting to-morrow to consider the proper course in view of its heavy losses. An injunction was granted in the Supreme Court to-day in favor of a stockholder of the Excelsior Insurance Company, and M. F. Hodges appointed Receiver. Delegates from nearly every State will attend the Insurance Convention to-morrow. Action will doubtless be taken to relieve, in a great measure, the strain upon the companies

FRAGMENTS FROM THE FIRE.

Sparks of Thought Upon the Subject as They Fell—Drift of Feeling Gathered up Reflectively.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego couldn't have told you how they felt when they were in the fiery furnace.

It was only when they came safely out that they could have given you any connected idea of their sensation while undergoing the ordeal, which Nebuchadnezzar the King subjected them.

What they could have told a week after they came forth unscathed would have been of more value to put on record than anything else that could be written while the mental feeling of trust and confidence Chicago shows cannot be to glowingly depicted, so also is it beyond the power of the strongest language to exaggerate the extent or sum up the awful details of the appalling calamity that fell upon her.

If a city of splendid streets had been marked up; if a section of elegant residences had been laid waste; if the homes of a dozen or more wealthy neighborhood had been swept away—if any one of these things had happened eloquent longfaced tales tell and facts pens portrayed the incidents and scenes of the disaster. Sensational journalism may do justice to an unparalleled episode of history or exaggerate if that episode does not transcend the scope of imaginative flight and the capacity of language to communicate ideas; but in the presence of this terrible visitation sensationism stands abashed; words fail and fancy is utterly paralyzed.

The only way in which a suggestion of the fate of Chicago can be conveyed to the Pittsburgh mind is to ask one who lives here to begin by burning down the Union railway depot, and then extend a mile up Penn street; then all the way down to Sixth; through Sixth to the Allegheny bridge; swallowing up the bridge it must sweep Allegheny, and for a swathe of half a mile clear to the Diamond; extending from the Union depot Northward and commenced on a line across to Grant street and the Court House; then to the Monongahela river it must wrap everything in one roaring, seething sheet of flame from Grant street to below Market, sparing neither palace nor shanty, nor passing by the whipping at the wharves; stand on one of the Monongahela bridges to see the fierce, relentless gale that carries you off your feet, and every breath of which lashes this blazing ocean into maddened fury; imagine this if you can, and you may form some conception of what I and thousands more gazed upon in speechless, stupified despair from the hill-tops Sunday night and Monday morning.

The New Yorker and the resident in Chicago who knows New York—to place the same semblance of the scene in that metropolis—must be upon a Brooklyn ferry-boat. The view must start with the re-blending ruins of the ship-yards and docks on the East river, between Houston street and East Broadway; the north line of the hurricane of fire must run through Houston street to Third avenue, up thence to Union Square, up Fourth avenue to Twenty-third street, northeast to Madison Square and half a dozen blocks on Madison; up both sides of Fifth avenue, down Eighth, south across to Eighth avenue, down Eighth and by Hudson street to 'ana, down again to the Battery and upward by the North river to Canal street; by the Bowery and South End, through Chatham to the Bowery; envelope every inch of the space thus bounded in a hideous blast furnace blown to streaks of whitened fervor by a howling southeast storm; let no mansion nor hovel, no cathedral, church nor chapel, no hotel nor theater, no bank, insurance building nor newspaper office, no public structure nor private dwelling or anything whatsoever contained therein be excepted in the wholesale order of calamity, and then the New Yorker faints at hope of salvation, and the resident of Chicago—may have some thought of what was befalling Chicago as he slept through that memorable Sunday night and Monday morning.

I had been up nearly all through Saturday night at another fire, which we then regarded as a very terrible one; a fire that consumed acres of coal and rilloe oil, and a number of interior houses and cheap wood piles and a number of tenements and a couple of lottos near the river. Heavens! We called that a disastrous conflagration, and people were made nervously uneasy by the accounts of it in the Sunday morning papers. They little dreamed of what the next twenty-four hours had in store for them! On Sunday afternoon I went to see the wreck made by this preliminary puff of the overwhelming tempest which was so soon to follow. I was deeply moved at the destruction that I saw, and by the attendant miseries of which I heard. Blackened heaps of smouldering fuel; nearly three whole squares of charred and broken vestiges of what had once been houses and workshops, and offices, and railway sheds and sidewalks; the wood-work of the bridge over the entrance to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago depot gone, stopping traffic by way of the connecting bridge over the river at Adams street. The sight saddened and shocked me. It could produce an emotion that was penetrating, because, dreadful as it appeared, the eye could gather at a glance its salient features, and the mind form some computation of its consequences. I had not yet beheld that carnival of havoc which was to bewilder and sear my faculty of vision, and stun all sensibility to the depth of apathetic dazed obtuseness.

From the contemplation of this prelude to the coming clash of elemental strife I passed over the Madison street bridge from the west side of the south bank of the river into the business district, through the week was the chief center of business and pleasure—the vital ganglion of nervous energy and impetus of circulation which ever spent and ever renewed itself in phases of metropolitan intensity of life that no other city in the United States, except New York, could rival. The streets of this section of the city were, on Saturday night, full and gaiety, though it was a Sabbath evening. No excise law was enforced against hotels, saloons and restaurants; cigar stores and museums were resplendent with illumination, and billiard-rooms shone temptingly ajar.

Beautiful city, in thy pride and wantonness of sin! Who shall say that the first Pharisee to wring portents of coincident perdition from thy fate, and call thee Second Sodom of the Plain?

I had some business to attend to, and that transacted, I dropped into the Tremont and Sherman Houses—little thinking for the last time—stayed there awhile and then strolled homeward, back across the river, northerly. Nine o'clock had not struck as I heard the distant clangor of a bell; I thought it was the striking of the hour and scarcely noticed it; but presently it was repeated. No presentiment of evil took possession of me, neither was I seized by any definable premonition of alarm; yet I did start. It struck at my shoulder. Before I found the inmates and some acquaintances who had called, attentively regarding a ruddy haze of light that seemed to be spreading west and south of the same two miles distant. The weather was clear and mild, the wind fresh but not warm, gradually strengthening and getting gusty.

"Hope we are not going to have such another fire as we had last night."

"Or that this is the commencement of a series like we had last winter."

"Fires seem to be epidemic. They must be catching, or in the air, or something—like the cholera!"

Thus, in various moods, we anxiously or carelessly remarked, and then we laughed and rallied one another, and thought no more about it separately.

I had been in bed about an hour; not sleeping, but refreshing myself with some cheerful reminiscences of Pompeii, which I found in the literary supplement of the *Times*, when I was startled by screams of the fact that the distant jangle of the bells was insistent, and that there was a wild clangor mingled by a continuous scream of tug and engine whistles.

"By Jove; it must be a big fire! That's a general alarm!"

This, I believe, was the irresponsible ejaculation that escaped me as I sprung from matrass to window and looked out.

It was to see the yellowish-pink patch upon the sky of an hour before spread to a wide and swelling sweep of hazy black and crimson. While I gazed at it the wind smote me savagely in the face, and I felt, as it did so, that the whole world of the city must be roaring and buffeting the infuriated flames into greater fierceness. Then came the instant of confession that the fire was beyond control, and that the best of our efforts would be unavailing. Then came the first sense of awe, the first shudder of fear, the first sickening of the heart at which the mind smote me savagely in the face, and I felt, as it did so, that the whole world of the city must be roaring and buffeting the infuriated flames into greater fierceness. Then came the instant of confession that the fire was beyond control, and that the best of our efforts would be unavailing. Then came the first sense of awe, the first shudder of fear, the first sickening of the heart at which the mind

It must have been nearly midnight when we reached the river, and so long as I live I shall never forget the awful scene that there burst upon the view.

"Good God! it's all Chicago!"

"The whole city is in flames!"

Such ejaculations were the exclamation of horror-stricken amazement, until some one said more dumbly:

"Good bye, Garden City!"

And then solemn silence and unutterable depression fell on every one.

Hour after hour we gazed in a sort of dull and stolid reverie, brightening up once in a while with a gleam of almost frivolous curiosity as the buildings as we would wonder if the fire had reached this or that block, or that part of Lake street; and then we had so often admired and almost felt we partly owned—would go.

Along Lake street—by which we had to pass, as the fierce heat drove us from the vicinity of one bridge to another—stands a line of the total, solid, best telegraph poles I ever saw. They sustain graduated octaves of wires; and on this colossal Aeolian, the dry, driving gale played a weird and startling dirge that made one's nerves creep and tingle in a manner sympathy. One moment it would sweep the gamut with a harsh infernal clamour; the next dying away in shuddering, whispering moans—as if they were carrying to the whole land the plaintive strains of a requiem over the departing city.

The individual mortal lives not who could describe in lucid consecutive detail the scenes of such a catastrophe. The coolest, clearest headed spectator was confused and lost, and could do little more than conjecture what was happening in the pandemonium of smoke and flame on which he looked aghast. As on some tremendous battle-field you will remember we saw that the enemy's line was broken, that it was doubling up the right flank, or massing in irresistable force at the center; but who could tell the details of the disaster. Sensational journalism may do justice to an unparalleled episode of history or exaggerate if that episode does not transcend the scope of imaginative flight and the capacity of language to communicate ideas; but in the presence of this terrible visitation sensationism stands abashed; words fail and fancy is utterly paralyzed.

On the feeling manifested by the citizens of Chicago the *Tribune* says it is all right, and everybody is doing his best, amounting to heroism that cannot be described. We quote:

With tears for the dead and dying, with sorrow and tender care for the maimed and sick, with faith in God, and stout hearts in our breasts, we now begin to clear away the ruins.

NEW BANKS—VAULTS—REAL ESTATE.

[From the Tribune of Monday.]

The many friends of George Smith, Esq., who was for so many years a banker in Chicago, but who for some years past has been in Scotland, will be interested to learn that he has started back to Chicago to open a bank.

A dispatch has been received from Mr. Angus, President of the Bank of Montreal, to a friend in this city, stating that he has sent an agent to Chicago to establish a branch bank. The Bank of Montreal, as is well known, one of the heaviest money institutions in the world, and ought to be able to afford our merchants large facilities for business. The capital of the bank is some $12,000,000; deposits, $21,000,000. The stock of the bank sold last week for 225.

Besides the two above instances, we hear of two other projects to start new private banks with ample capital. One of these is by a Western capitalist who can put at least $500,000 in cash funds into the business, but whose name we are for the present not at liberty to mention. Judging from what we hear of those who propose to start banks, aside from the proposed branch of the Bank of Montreal, $2,000,000 of $4,000,000 of new capital not hitherto engaged in banking will come to Chicago within the next month or two, to be used as additional bank capital. The great weakness as to additional capital which was so freely offered for investment all summer in the money markets of the world has been found no satisfactory investment, and the opportunity offered for using it in legitimate and permanent banking business in Chicago will draw millions here which would not have come while our existing banks were in full operation and in possession of the field.

BANKS AND BANK VAULTS.

The vault of the Union National Bank has been opened, and every dollar of money and every book and paper found as perfect as when put in. The inside of the vault was not heated at all, and even a candle left in the vault was not melted.

The vaults of the Northwestern National Bank and Corn Exchange National Bank were opened on Saturday and everything found to be perfectly preserved.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company have opened their money vault and found everything perfectly preserved, but their book vault was destroyed and their books lost. This is the most serious loss any bank in the city has sustained in the contents of its vaults.

RENTS AND REAL ESTATE.

Rents have gone up enormously since the destruction of so large a portion of the buildings of the city. The residences along Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-second street, which were susceptible of being used for banks, railroad offices, etc., etc., are, of course, in demand, and on the most central part of that street, between Peck court and Fourteenth street, are renting for an advance of just about 100 per cent. on the prices they commanded before the fire. Dwellings a little further from the business quarter, but which are now available for offices of less importance than banking and railroad business, have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent. over the prices demanded before the fire, and others which are available for nothing but residence purposes, have advanced about 33 per cent. in all parts of the city and for all classes of houses. The rise is probably greater than can be sustained for more than a month or two, when a few weeks several hundred temporary houses will be erected in the former business districts. This will diminish the demand for dwellings to be used for business purposes, and increase the supply of dwellings. Before the fire there were not less than fifteen hundred unoccupied dwelling houses in the city, principally in the West and South Divisions. The most of them had been built for sale, and were not offered for rent, but there are few people now who have money to buy, and the improbability of selling will now force the owners to offer them for rent. Of those who have lost their houses, many have sent their families out of the city for the winter, and all who remain will feel disposed to cut down expenses by going into smaller houses than they occupied before. If all these circumstances are duly considered, it will be seen that there is in fact but little reason for a rise in rents. Those who in the present confused condition of things jump to the conclusion that house-room will be very scarce this winter, and, under that impression, enter into contracts for dwellings at high rents, will probably find they have made a mistake.

THE WATER QUESTION SETTLED.

Next to the supply of food to the starving and shelter to the perishing, the question of water has been the most pressing one in Chicago. Reports of the feverish uneasiness on this subject, the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says that a close examination of the water works reveals the welcome fact that the largest of the three immense water engines is but slightly damaged, and adds: "The capacity of the engine upon which we must depend for our water supply during the next six months will be about fifteen millions of gallons per day, which will be more than sufficient to give the remaining portion of the city an entirely adequate supply of water, with as strong a head as ever before. Direct connection will be made with the mains which cross the river at the State street bridge, and from the great main along Chicago avenue and passing through the tunnel under the north branch at that point, will supply the West Division as usual. The unhurt district of the North Side will be supplied through the North Clark street main. Everybody is intensely eager to know the precise day and hour at which the supply of lake water will be renewed. In view of disappointments, and for some difficulty not now contemplated, the Board of Public Works desire that no definite time be made as to the time. Enough, however, was learned last night to warrant the following statement that by the middle, or, at the furthest, the latter part of the present week, the large engine at the water cribs will be in operation, furnishing the city with a complete supply of pure lake water.

ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

[From Monday's Chicago Tribune.]

The financial prospect has continued to grow more and more encouraging every day since the middle of last week. The safety of large deposits of coin, money and securities in the vaults of the banks has been assured, and the prospect for the payment of losses by insurance companies is vastly more encouraging than it was a week ago. Reports from the English companies will probably pay the whole of their losses promptly. A Hartford banker writes us he would wonder if the fire had reached this or that part of the city, or that such or such a block had so often admired and almost felt we partly owned—would go.

Along Lake street—by which we had to pass, as the fierce heat drove us from the vicinity of one bridge to another—stands a line of the total, solid, best telegraph poles I ever saw. They sustain graduated octaves of wires; and on this colossal Aeolian, the dry, driving gale played a weird and startling dirge that made one's nerves creep and tingle in a manner sympathy. One moment it would sweep the gamut with a harsh infernal clamour; the next dying away in shuddering, whispering moans—as if they were carrying to the whole land the plaintive strains of a requiem over the departing city.

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The arrangement of commodious and central depots for the great lines of railroads centering in the city.

A commodious levee along the river, for public docks, a grand market, and a grand plaza, where all can go without paying tribute. Instead of having buildings built close down to the river, leave an open space on each side of the river devoted to the above purposes.

The great leading lines of business should be consolidated or concentrated on certain streets running north and south. There should be a dry goods street, a dry goods center, a hardware center, &c.

An open square for public meetings and outdoor business. The Court House to go further south and leave the present square open, surrounded by bank bankers and brokers' offices. This plan would save the ruinous amount of time hitherto lost in going to and from business, and, in the absence of proper accommodations for doing business, after the business center is reached. Persons familiar with the city of New York understand this fugue. Two or three hours of the day are consumed in traveling to and fro, and, owing to the crowds in the streets, the contracted markets and places of exchange, the time required to transact business doubled and trebled. It seems to be a good suggestion.

The *Tribune* editorially discusses the subject of "preparing for the next fire," and concludes by saying:

"It is important that the burnt district of Chicago be rebuilt as speedily as possible, and rebuilt for that and all else is the necessity that it be built permanently and well. Chicago must rise again; and start in a career far grander than before, but *rise to stand* as long as the world revolves."

A. B. MILLER.

PLUCK.

PITTSBURGH, October 17th.

Mayor Brush, on receipt of the above, telegraphed as follows to the Mayor of Detroit:

Our citizens are pleased finely in my hands for the Michigan sufferers from fire. Will you receive and have it properly distributed?

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

The message was received:

Hon. Jared M. Brush Mayor:

Send contributions for Michigan sufferers to C. M. Garrison, Chairman of Relief Committee, Detroit, appointed by the Governor.

WM. W. WHEATON, Mayor.

Mayor Brush will follow the instructions given.

ALLEGHENY.

The citizens of Allegheny held an adjourned meeting last evening in the City Building, Mr. Davis in the chair.

Mr. Cooper, from the Executive Committee, reported a number of contributions for the relief fund. E. & C. Maginn. He also reported that $18,266 65 had been paid to the Treasurer of the relief fund. Of this amount the Executive Committee have expended about $11,000, leaving a little over one thousand dollars now in the hands of the Treasurer. The total sum paid for five stoves, mattresses, blankets, etc., will be forwarded to-night.

Mr. Patterson, from the Fifth ward, reported collections in the amount of $125.

A protracted discussion now ensued on the question of taking some action as to the relief of the several necessary escapes from suffocation, he succeeded in working his way to a log-boat moored near the Milwaukee depot, where he found the colored man waiting for him with the trunk, according to promise. Mr. Tinkham paid the man the $100, and started for Milwaukee, where the money was safely deposited in the bank.

AN URGENT CALL FOR AID.

The Worst Reports from the Burned District More than Confirmed—Appeal to the People of Michigan and Wisconsin Beyond Description.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, October 15, 1871.

As the particulars of the march of the fire died through Michigan and Wisconsin reach us, we find it more disastrous than the first reports. Besides the millions of property destroyed, there are the millions of property destroyed, there are the millions laid in ashes, homes once the abode of peaceful, thrifty and happy families ruined and wasted, there have been over one hundred lives lost. The people who have escaped with their lives are homeless and helpless, and destitute, unless the rest of the country comes to the rescue, are suffering will exceed anything ever known in this country.

The whole world is interested in helping Chicago, but the attention of this country should now be directed to the sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin. It is feared that after the first impulses of the great calamity which has spread over the country, the poor wanderers in the wilds of the above States will be forgotten. In this issue be the case. Send your contributions in money, clothing or provisions to the Relief Committee for the sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin to Detroit or Milwaukee.

P. H.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yesterday's Donations for Chicago.

The following amounts in aid of the Chicago sufferers were recorded yesterday: Watties & Shaffer, $20; D. E. Bayard, $25; A. Bayard, $25; J. R. Baum, $25; C. H. Armstrong, $25; Miller, Barr & Parkins, $250; employees, Spang, Chalfant & Co., $509 82; employees Isabella Furnace Co., $26 50; citizens of Etna, $65; employees Stevenson's foundry, $66 25; Wm. H. Brown, one bond, Gulf Kansas, $50, $1,000; Publishers and employees *Republican*, $100; Fifth Methodist Church, Soho, $6 50; sundry amounts, $4. Yesterday's list, Twenty-three hundred subscribed, $70,499 53. Grand total, $71,787 60.

Several packages of clothing were left at the office of the Mayor, the owners of which were for the sufferers by the Michigan fire.

THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

The following correspondence explains itself:

Mayor Brush:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find a draft on New York for $800, which you will please send the Mayor of Detroit, or some other responsible party, for the aid of the Michigan sufferers. Hoping that this will start a chapter after Chicago's example for the same object, I remain, very respectfully,

A. B. MILLER.

PITTSBURGH, October 17th.

Mayor Brush, on receipt of the above, telegraphed as follows to the Mayor of Detroit:

Our citizens are pleased finely in my hands for the Michigan sufferers from fire. Will you receive and have it properly distributed?

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

The message was received:

Hon. Jared M. Brush Mayor:

Send contributions for Michigan sufferers to C. M. Garrison, Chairman of Relief Committee, Detroit, appointed by the Governor.

WM. W. WHEATON, Mayor.

Mayor Brush will follow the instructions given.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production and Development.

Number of New Wells Drilling—Stock of Petroleum in the Region—Shipments—The Price, Exports, &c., &c.

From the following report of the production of petroleum during the month of September it will be observed that there is quite a reduction in the number of barrels from that given in the last report. The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, says: That it was the general impression among oil operators that there was an increase in the yield of oil during the month under notice is well known, and it is owing to this fact that the *Herald* has delayed the publication of its statistics one week beyond the usual date of issue, that the seeming discrepancy between the reports for the two months might be traced out.

After a careful review of the shipments of oil from the region and the data of stocks at all points, we are unable to discover that any error exists, and publish the report as compiled, and as far as we know it is correct.

The following table shows the production for September, 1871:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of crude for September, 1871, of barrels of 43 gallons each	532,886
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	24,786
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	557,671
Stock on hand Sept. 1st	541,875
Stock on hand Oct. 1st	495,668
Deduct decrease on Oct. 1st	46,209
Total production during Sept	511,462
Average per day for thirty days	17,048
Average per day in Sept., 1870	19,469
Daily Increase Sept., 1871, over Sept., 1870	2,441

Upon the older tracts there was a general decline throughout the region during the month. The only important increase of the month occurred at Parker's Landing, at the Milton Farm and vicinity, and at Pithole.

The gravity of the product has improved considerably during the month, the sixty gravities being in general decrease; in the use of benzine save for the legitimate purpose of cleaning out old wells.

On the 1st of October there were drilling 426 wells.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

The principal developments for the month occurred in the vicinity of Parker's Landing, where a larger number of wells were being drilled upon the first of the month than at any other point in the region, and a gradual extension of the oil belt in a west and southwest direction is being made.

Next to Parker's, the Cranberry District, including East Sandy and the Milton farm, is the point where the most extensive operations are being conducted. No less than sixty wells are going down in this vicinity, and the largest strikes of the month occurred upon the Milton farm, and at Reno, upon the land in the West Division of the Oil Creek, about the middle of the month in the last mentioned locality. Upon an average of more than three hundred barrels daily until the close of the month.

At Church Run, near Titusville, there were over thirty wells drilling on the 1st of the month, and developments are being made nearly every day. Public Works desire that the following report be made as to the time. Enough, however, was learned last night to warrant the following statement that by the middle, or, at the furthest, the latter part of the present week, the large engine at the water cribs will be in operation, furnishing the city with a complete supply of pure lake water.

THE STOCK.

The total stock in the region upon the first of October was 495,666 barrels of 42 gallons each, against 541,875 the first of September, showing a decrease in stocks of 46,209 barrels.

The amount of oil, in tow and on wooden tankage at the wells, was 112,899 barrels.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments of oil from the region during the month reached the amount of 557,671 barrels of 43 gallons each, against 530,718 barrels during August, being an increase of 26,953 barrels.

Following is a statement of the shipments to the points designated:

To New York	Bbls. 182,611
Cleveland	57,034
Boston	18,423
Philadelphia	44,557
Pittsburgh	109,283
Other points	50,133
Total bbls	562,886

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION TERM.

The following table shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January, bbls	....	9,700	10,194	13,634	15,617
February, "	....	9,300	9,967	11,917	14,391
March, "	....	8,627	9,891	12,885	13,457
April, "	....	6,527	11,200	11,761	13,387
May, "	....	9,790	10,152	14,165	13,947
June, "	....	10,100	11,334	14,965	13,496
July, "	....	10,698	11,697	15,969	17,261
August, "	....	11,981	12,157	17,777	18,101
September, "	9,100	11,000	12,643	16,268	17,049
October, "	9,600	10,133	13,071	20,188	
November, "	9,000	10,275	13,000	19,013	
December, "	10,400	9,737	12,844	18,214	

THE EXPORTS.

The following Table shows the number of gallons of oil exported from New York and other ports from January 1 to September 1, 1871:

	1871.	1870.
Exports since 1st January	510,078,448	54,295,995
From Other ports, gallons	42,231,745	37,920,947
Total, gallons	112,864,693	101,974,942
Same time 1869, gallons		74,210,868
Same time 1868, gallons		78,099,244

THE "COURIER'S" STATEMENT.

The *Courier's* report is thus summarized: Stock at wells, Creeks and Pipe Lines, Tuesday morning, October 1st, 196,941; refiners' stocks October 1st, 231,165; total stock October 1st, 492,249. Shipments during September, 557,446; total, 1,049,695; stock on hand September 1st, 541,875; balance, 501,832, add for shrinkage as above, 758. The amount drawing the production for the month, 502,590; average per day for thirty days, 16,752; average per day for January, 14,690; average per day for February, 13,746; average per day for March, 14,987; average per day for April, 14,186; average per day for May, 15,318; average per day for June, 15,000; average per day for July, 16,837; average per day for August, 17,801; decrease September from August, 1,048.

COAL SUPPLY AT CINCINNATI.

Impending Famine—Stock on Hand Alarmingly Short.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Tuesday.

An investigation of the amount on hand discloses the startling fact that nearly enough coal to last us in the yards of our dealers to meet the ordinary demands of our people for a week longer, unless relief comes in the shape of rain, or from some considerable fall in the temperature, by means of which it can be obtained by railroad. It is estimated, by competent judges, that the amount of bituminous coal now on hand will not exceed 500,000 bushels. The amount of anthracite and other coal in the city is accordingly small. The stock of anthracite coal is estimated to be not far from 200,000 bushels. Thus it will be seen that five or six days will exhaust the supply. The rates of coal for the retail trade have been advancing almost daily for the last week or ten days, and before we were informed that eight dollars a load was demanded in respect of it, further advances were parties ready to furnish our dealers with coal at reasonable rates by railroad, if arrangements for transportation could be made with the railroad lines. Hocking Valley can be furnished here at a cost of from $4 to $5 per ton, and large quantities to meet the present emergency, provided the railroads can be brought into the arrangement. In case of rain, a view of the scarcity of many things, as now presented, that some action has had to be taken to supply coal and have it forwarded from the mines most accessible. Winter is advancing upon us, and soon its cool breath will chill many a home in the city, and manufacturing establishments that use vast quantities of fuel will be compelled to suspend. The famine was large during the fore part of the season, but the continued rains upon the mines and destitution of the country comes to the rescue, the suffering will exceed anything ever known in this country.

The whole world is interested in helping Chicago, but the attention of this country should now be directed to the sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin. It is feared that after the first impulses of the great calamity which has spread over the country, the poor wanderers in the wilds of the above States will be forgotten. In this issue be the case. Send your contributions in money, clothing or provisions to the Relief Committee for the sufferers of Michigan and Wisconsin to Detroit or Milwaukee.

P. H.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Yesterday's Donations for Chicago.

The following amounts in aid of the Chicago sufferers were recorded yesterday: Watties & Shaffer, $20; D. E. Bayard, $25; A. Bayard, $25; J. R. Baum, $25; C. H. Armstrong, $25; Miller, Barr & Parkins, $250; employees, Spang, Chalfant & Co., $509 82; employees Isabella Furnace Co., $26 50; citizens of Etna, $65; employees Stevenson's foundry, $66 25; Wm. H. Brown, one bond, Gulf Kansas, $50, $1,000; Publishers and employees *Republican*, $100; Fifth Methodist Church, Soho, $6 50; sundry amounts, $4. Yesterday's list, Twenty-three hundred subscribed, $70,499 53. Grand total, $71,787 60.

Several packages of clothing were left at the office of the Mayor, the owners of which were for the sufferers by the Michigan fire.

THE MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

We suspect that the most thoroughly used up man in Pennsylvania just now is the Hon. W. A. WALLACE—perhaps we ought to refer to him as the late Mr. WALLACE—who, as Chairman of the Democratic Committee, conducted the canvass in this State which resulted in nothing but disaster to his party and himself. He entered the canvass with expectations which were paralleled only by his promises. He was going to redeem the State for a certainty, and cover himself with glory, whereby the United States Senate would be reached as a reward of his services. And he was going to do all this in a manner so cute and mysterious that everybody would be filled with wonder and his fame rendered little less than immortal. With him the old methods were out of date—he had a new one, a sort of patent right of his own. He made a list of legislative districts which he was going to take from the Republicans, whereby the Legislature would be secured and the State ticket snaked through in a twinkling. The machinery was all underground, —only himself as the head of the wonderful affair being visible to the faithful, who regarded him with mingled confidence and awe. For Major EBBETT, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, there was nothing better than pity mingled with contempt. What could *he* do in such a field,—how was *he* going to run a great State, and lead his party to victory? Mr. WALLACE was happy—happy in his labors, doubly happy in the prospect, and his followers were really distressed about what they could do for him as a sufficient reward for his services and a suitable recognition of his powers as a strategist and organizer. They resolved to be magnanimous towards their opponents, and Major EBBETT in particular, for whom so bad a fate was in store. They would be forbearing in the hour of their triumph and do nothing unbecoming victors laden with spoils and honors won in a great battle. But how it did come out! Major EBBETT counts on his fingers' ends a round twenty thousand majority for the Republican State ticket, the Republican majority in the House nearly double, and the Senate, which the year before was lost, won back! WALLACE, we repeat, is probably the worst used up man in the State. As for Major EBBETT he has the thanks of his party, and is secure in the possession of substantial fame.

THE reported statement of General BUTLER that notwithstanding his defeat at Worcester he had the flower of the Republican party on his side, and that his own cause was the cause of the administration and the Republican party generally, does not appear to meet with the ready credence which the Essex statesman anticipated. At least the party leaders would seem to be of a very different opinion. The question of the organization of the committees of the present House of Representatives—postponed from last March—is now under consideration; and it is said that BUTLER, who in the last Congress held the third place on the Judiciary Committee and was Chairman of the Select Committee on Reconstruction, will in the new deal be reduced to the ranks. BUTLER is said to be well aware of the existence of this determination, and to have already decided on a plan of retaliation, in the shape of a crusade against the practice of committee legislation, and a demand for the transfer of the law-making power from the committee rooms to the halls of Congress. This fiend may perhaps have something to do with the bitter onslaught which BUTLER is now making on the Washington treaty. He declares that every man in this country who had anything to do with the formation or ratification of that instrument will be heartily ashamed of his share in the business before the expiration of a year; that after the Geneva and Washington Boards of Arbitration have completed their labors, the American claimants will have themselves completely jockeyed out of their just claims against England, and that instead of receiving any indemnity for the depredations committed on our commerce by her piratical cruisers, we shall be mulcted in a heavy sum to Britain, for the Alabama, blockade runners, and a myriad other war damages. Of course he claims that his object in calling attention to the matter now is for *the good* of the Republican party, by gradually preparing the country for unpleasant news, that it may not come out unexpectedly and with damaging effect about the time of the Presidential campaign. His real motive, however, probably arises from an impression that by stirring up a hornet's nest among the people he may somehow or other make it conduce to his own advantage. This man spins mischief out of his inner consciousness as a spider coins webs out of its bowels; and in spite of his recognized great ability, loves to play the shyster on a large scale.

OUR STATE.

Ohio and Pennsylvania went into the recent election with the popular mind impressed that while the former was safe for the Republicans the latter was decidedly shaky and likely enough destined to be lost to the Republicans, both as to the State ticket and the Legislature. Regarding Pennsylvania there seemed to be extant the idea that if she could take care of herself she might do it, but as for Ohio she must be carried at any rate. Eloquent speakers from all parts of the country were poured in upon her, many of them going straight through Pennsylvania, some of them without asking a question, others making insufficient excuses for not stopping to give us a lift. Strangely enough Ohio, with by far the better prospect, became the object of deep solicitude, while Pennsylvania, notwithstanding our election was quite as important—more so, in fact, considering that almost as an invariable rule Presidential elections are decided by the vote of this State, the preceding State election going far to decide the National contest—was kindly permitted to take care of herself. True, Secretary ROBESON made a few speeches in the Eastern part of the State, otherwise we fought our own fight. The result in the two States is that Pennsylvania has given about the same majority on the State ticket as Ohio, done considerably better in the Legislature, and shown that she is the more reliably Republican State of the two.

Among ourselves it is interesting to observe that the result is due largely to inroads upon some of the strong Democratic counties in the East. Western Pennsylvania, where the heavy Republican vote lies, has done not more than fair. Had this part of the State done what it might have done the Republican majority in the State would have fallen not much below forty thousand. While there was a good degree of life in that part of the State, and great activity in Philadelphia, Western Pennsylvania was apathetic, merely holding its own on the popular vote of '69 and members of the Legislature. Whatever were the causes, the fact is at least noticable, but not particularly creditable to this Republican stronghold and affords food for reflection. It should not be for a moment supposed that Western Pennsylvania is not as capable and willing as ever to roll up its great majorities under conditions calculated to awaken the energies of the party; and all that now concerns us here and our friends abroad, is the importance of having the conditions such as will bring out the full strength of the party,—for we conclude that it will not be entirely safe to rely on the other parts of the State at all times to do as well as this fall.

GOOD ADVICE TO PITTSBURGH.

The Philadelphia *North American*, replying to some observations made by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*—among others that "bragging and impudence have been the capital of more than one large and successful town"—proceeds to give us here some good advice, first of all not to brag or grow impudent. What it says further perfectly accords with our own views and efforts, and we hope it is not too much to believe that our Philadelphia contemporary's advice will not go unheeded:

> If our advice is of any consequence to our fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh we would assure them that the best course is to start properly. The place has all the elements for a first class city. Yet when we speak of it as already one, up comes the inquiry then what is Allegheny City? Pittsburgh proper is the only Philadelphia officially recognized anywhere, and that has less population than Cleveland. We know all the annoyances of such a position, for we suffered in the same way ourselves until 1854, when we consolidated the city and suburbs, and then no one could deny us our rank.
>
> There is, also, a more important consideration than this connected with consolidation. A city of eighty thousand people does not possess the resources requisite to execute the public works needed by a first-class city, and that is pressing the condition of Pittsburgh. But a city of one hundred and sixty thousand does possess the means, and would feel no hesitation in undertaking anything. Boston has been compelled to absorb the neighboring towns in order to undertake the construction of great public works. St. Louis has annexed her suburbs. So has Cleveland. So should Pittsburgh. The Legislature of this Commonwealth should gather up the various parts of what really constitutes Pittsburgh, and make of them one coherent consolidated metropolitan city. If the people at the head of the Ohio will have this done, they will find it a thousand fold more valuable than all the puffery they can do for themselves.
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> If the people of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis did nothing else than vaunt the greatness of their respective cities, it would not amount to much, since most other places exhibit the same local pride. But these are centers of enterprise, life, activity, art, industry, politics, religion and literature. Their works are fully up to the standard their people claim for them. They do something more than talk—they act. If they envy each other, that is incident to such intense hostile and energetic. But each of our cities has a sharp eye upon all that is going on among its rivals. Emulation is a prime merit. We copy from each other all that is worthy of imitation.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES AND PROSPECTS.

"Political disturbances in Corsica," as reported by cable in yesterday's paper, are not the only indications of Bonapartist activity and intrigue which at the present time are watched by Frenchmen everywhere with intense anxiety. As one of them lately said, "one hears of nothing else; intrigues in the army, intrigues among the *bourgeoisie*, intrigues in the towns and the country, in the agricultural class and among the workingmen of the great industrial centers." Whether the President of the Republic and the National Assembly have acted in the wisest and generally best manner under the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, may be a question. In any case they must have been subject to harsh criticism, and even their supporters admit that their proceedings are open to easy misconstruction and irritating misinterpretations. Monarchists of all classes, the men devoted to the traditions of a thousand years, are dissatisfied and full of concern for the interests of their respective parties in the future; the moderate Republicans, also, are suspicious of evil designs in high quarters, while the ultra-Republicans are utterly skeptical as to the possibility of gaining their political aims in the way of quiet and peaceful working. The situation seems eminently favorable for imperialist operations. Then, the Bonapartists are everywhere. Officials of the empire, or rather ex-officials, made friends of the dynasty by many years of favor, countless adventurers, animated not only by gratitude for what they have received, but by hopes of benefits to come, are busy, not only in various disguises, but openly. They become daily bolder in their toils and intrigues for the restoration of the empire, their watchword being, "THIERS has made a *fiasco*, and the country naturally wishes to return to the government which gave it twenty years of order and prosperity." And the anxiety caused by the knowledge of these intrigues, an alarm resting like a nightmare upon the better portion of the French people, was lately increased by the report that prominent Bonapartists, such as General FROSSARD, were placed, or about to be placed, in influential positions by the actual Government. Though this report turns out to have been unfounded, it seems likely to have been originated in the apparent policy of conciliating by preferment some conspicuous members of the Imperialist party.

Over against these influences in favor of a restoration are placed the intense odium and disgust with which the Emperor and his rule are regarded by the limited portion of the people capable, by education and character, of appreciating the injuries and degradation inflicted on the nation, by those twenty prosperous years. The political imbecility produced by personal government, the corruption of manners, the insulting pretense of an empire of peace which waged war in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, in Mexico and against Germany, with the sacrifice of more than a million of lives and of countless treasure—all these things and many more, though vividly remembered by a portion of the people, probably make but a slight impression upon the majority. The peasantry serve, completely jockeyed out of their just claims against England, and that instead of receiving any indemnity for the depredations committed on our commerce by her piratical cruisers, we shall be mulcted in a heavy sum to Britain, for the Alabama, blockade runners, and a myriad other war damages. Of course he claims that his object in calling attention to the matter now is for *the good* of the Republican party, by gradually preparing the country for unpleasant news, that it may not come out unexpectedly and with damaging effect about the time of the Presidential campaign. His real motive, however, probably arises from an impression that by stirring up a hornet's nest among the people he may somehow or other make it conduce to his own advantage. This man spins mischief out of his inner consciousness as a spider coins webs out of its bowels; and in spite of his recognized great ability, loves to play the shyster on a large scale.

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Over against these influences in favor of a restoration are placed the intense odium and disgust with which the Emperor and his rule are regarded by the limited portion of the people capable, by education and character, of appreciating the injuries and degradation inflicted on the nation, by those twenty prosperous years. The political imbecility produced by personal government, the corruption of manners, the insulting pretense of an empire of peace which waged war in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, in Mexico and against Germany, with the sacrifice of more than a million of lives and of countless treasure—all these things and many more, though vividly remembered by a portion of the people, probably make but a slight impression upon the majority. The peasantry care little for them, indeed cannot be expected to reason concerning them at all, while the citizen class, trembling for their property before the socialists and the enemies of order, may be ready enough to [illegible] with little personality in their respect for and submission to rule, if those promise of tranquility and security is guaranteed by the memory of twenty years' experience. How it is to end it would be rash to foretell. The late Emperor is expected to issue a manifesto soon. It is certainly remarkable that French politicians seem to know so little concerning the real political feeling of the army.

ABOVE the French cable news in our issue of yesterday, some literal attaches to the appointment of one foreign minister and to the rejection of another. GUIZOT, it appears, goes as minister to Greece! In his eighty-fourth year, the veteran statesman and great historian, is still in the full enjoyment of those intellectual powers which have made him so famous. On the restoration of the Bourbons, GUIZOT, then Professor of Modern History at the Sorbonne, became General Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, a position from which he was driven by the return of NAPOLEON from Elba, when he accompanied LOUIS XVIII in his retirement to Ghent. After the Bourbons he was again returned to France, and alternately filled high State offices and the professor's chair, until after LOUIS PHILIPPE's catastrophe in 1848, which he more than any one helped to bring about, he escaped to England, when with, his Ministerial colleagues, he was charged with high treason, by the Provisional Government, and finally acquitted. During a considerable portion of their public political life, he and THIERS have been rivals, as most readers will remember. Long ago, about 1839 and 1840, GUIZOT was the representative of France in England, during which time he made those researches and published those books on English history, which secured him a place among the accomplished masters of the subject. In Europe the continued activity of a very aged man in public affairs is less remarkable than it would seem on this side of the Atlantic. Or we should rather say, less remarkable than it used to seem, for the generally approved appointment of Mr. CUSHING and Mr. MEREDITH as Commissioners for the discussion and settlement of the Alabama claims, shows that in the United States also, there are men who, at the age of three score years or more, are still capable of serving the State. Though we have taken it for granted that GUIZOT the well-known publicist and statesman, is the person referred to in the cable dispatch, it is possible that the newly appointed Minister to Greece, is his son, somewhat distinguished as a Hellenist who, a good many years ago, made his first public appearance as the author of a monograph on the poet MENANDER.

The announced withdrawal of M. JULES FERRY'S appointment as minister to this country, appears to have been made in deference to public sentiment in France, which regards M. FERRY as condemned to obscurity forever, by the discredit attaching to him as to all the members of the incapable government of the National Defense. In reference to the report of his appointment, the *Courrier des Etats Unis* lately said that—

> "To send him to the United States would be the certain means of destroying what little prestige and influence we can still retain in the new world. American good sense is less pleased than is commonly supposed with grimaces and deference; it asks of those with whom it is called to treat something else than etiquette. The repetition of the mistake of this with Major William Jay Pousath, Warned that the republic of 1871 will not renew the experiment."

The Undeveloped Wealth of the West.

The editor of the Mining and Scientific, in a few notes on a visit to California," says: "I speak what I have deliberately considered, when I say that the great mining interests, the real wealth of the Western States and Territories, as yet undeveloped and undiscovered, is less untouched and unexplored to this day. Every day new mines are being discovered in localities that are supposed to be barren of the precious metals, and every day some new or less expensive method of extracting them is being found out. Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad, quartz mills can be taken to localities that were inaccessible before, and the same great thoroughfare is carrying coal for steam mills into destitute mining regions at a reasonable cost. There are millions on millions of gold dust that lies near the earth's surface in California, and other gold producing states, which cannot be had for the lack of water, but which soon be obtained by associated capital turning the mountain streams to their legitimate uses. So far the individual miner has packed his own canoe, washed his own dirt, and dug his own ditches; but in the mining operations of the future, skill, experience, capital, and business capacity are to aid in robbing the earth of its long-hidden treasure.

THE *Herald* speaks of "Mr. Dawes of New Hampshire," as likely to be chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. There's intelligence for you!

Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania.

The overwhelming vote by which the people of Pennsylvania have declared in favor of a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, is warmly commended by the New York *Tribune*, which makes a number of well considered suggestions concerning the subject. These are, briefly, that party spirit should as far as possible be kept out of the convention, to which end the election of delegates should take place not later than the first of May, the convention meeting early in June; spending a month in laying out the work and distributing it among the appropriate committees, and then adjourning until after the Presidential election, when the waves of party spirit will have begun to subside.

The great advance in population since the present representation was fixed, renders it every way desirable that the membership of both branches should be considerably increased, and it is also shown by experience that a numerous body is less readily corrupted than a scanty one. Whatever representation may be fixed upon should consist of an odd number, that legislation may not be blocked by a tie. The cumulative system should also be allowed a fair trial, the State being divided into a certain number of Senate and of Assembly districts, each entitled to choose three members, and each legal voter being authorized to cumulate his vote as he thinks proper; giving three to one candidate, or two for one and one for another, or dividing them equally between the three, as he shall elect. Under this system a majority of the voters could always elect a majority of the representatives, while the minority would make sure of their proportion as well. There are, for instance, eight thousand Republicans in Berks county, yet they are not represented, while the fifteen thousand Democrats of Allegheny county are under the present system equally gagged and fettered. Every voter is entitled to a voice in framing the laws under which he lives.

To prevent venality and corruption in office, the acceptance of fees or perquisites, other than in payment of legal salary, by any person holding office under the laws of the State, should be treated as felony, punishable by five years' imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court; while any person offering an accepted bribe should be proceeded against for the same crime and punished in a similar manner. Let provision be made for permitting persons charged with offering or receiving bribes, to testify in their own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor. Make it obligatory on the Governor of the State to remove any District Attorney who, after being heard in his own defense, shall be proved to have neglected to prosecute violations of the above provisions, and charge to the State whatever expenses are incurred by any county in investigating and prosecuting such cases.

Provisions similar to these were embodied in the New York constitution, voted down by the Democracy in 1867. One can readily see how its adoption would have rendered the rule and the robberies of the Ring impossible. We also second the *Tribune*'s appeal that the ablest, wisest and purest men of the State be chosen as delegates, without regard to politics. The question is one which affects the home welfare of all the people of the State, and should be dealt with in a thoroughly non-partisan, comprehensive and dispassionate manner.

THAT the dangers of ocean navigation between American and European ports are considerably increased by the absence of any definite rules respecting the courses of outward and homeward bound steamers, the large number of collisions which have occurred would seem to demonstrate beyond a doubt; while, in view of the fact that at least one hundred and fifty steamers are constantly engaged in traffic between Europe and the various ports of North America, and that most of these run on the same track on their homeward and outward trips, the desirability that some steps should be taken to avoid these risks of collision would appear equally apparent; for that these dangers would be greatly lessened by the adoption of an international system of rules for the guidance of eastern and western bound steamers hardly admits of question. A movement of this character is now under consideration by the English Board of Trade, the plan having been suggested by a citizen of the United States, who is thoroughly acquainted with the routes, winds and currents of the Atlantic ocean. His plan, which contemplates two bands or zones, of sixty miles in breadth each, the northern for western bound, the southern for eastern bound steamers, is pronounced practicable by a number of experienced trans-Atlantic commanders. According to this programme western bound vessels will cross the banks of Newfoundland from 43 to 43½ latitude, thus avoiding the easterly current, and at the same time escaping the ice, of which there is little in this neighborhood except in the spring; while eastern bound ships will pass the end of the banks in 42 to 42½ latitude, availing themselves of the easterly current, and as a general rule insuring comparatively clear weather. This would leave a fair space between the two tracks for sets of currents. After passing the banks the courses begin to converge, since the danger is liberty in that vicinity. Unless some such regulations are adopted it seems impossible to avoid collisions and loss; no human sight being able to pierce the dense fogs of that locality, while it has repeatedly been shown that the strongest fog whistles are under such circumstances comparatively useless. The rapid rate at which steamers are displacing sailing vessels, and the constant addition which is being made to their number, suggests the great importance of rendering the new system of navigation as secure as possible against accidents. It is probable that the British Board of Trade may bring the subject to the notice of Parliament, and the matter would seem equally to deserve the attention of our own legislators.

COMMANDER SELFRIDGE, who was sent by the United States Government last year to search for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has rendered his official report. It has not yet been printed, but the following is a correct abstract of its contents. Commander Selfridge claims that he has discovered a practical route. This, as laid down, starts from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic slope, and proceeds up the Atrato river 160 miles to the mouth of the Napipi, one of the tributaries to the Atrato, and thence, in nearly a straight course, to the Pacific ocean, at Cupica Bay. The harbor at the Atlantic end [illegible] may also said to be excellent, being undisturbed by the hurricanes of that part of the tropics and always tranquil. The Atrato river, as far up as the Napipi, is nowhere less than thirty feet in depth, and has a descent of only ninety feet, which it is proposed to overcome by nine locks of ten feet each. After these locks are passed, the canal has to be fed from the Napipi river, and the supply from the latter can, if necessary, be doubled by a feeder three miles long from the Bojaya. The greatest engineering difficulties are near the Pacific slope. A tunnel 170 feet in height and 70 feet wide, will have to be run through the hills for five miles, and for three miles the proposed canal will have to be in a cutting of some 125 feet in depth. Such are the chief obstacles in the way, and, upon the question whether they can be surmounted turns the issue of the whole scheme. To show that the undertaking will not be impracticable, the report presents elaborate estimates of the work to be done, and the estimated expenses of doing it. The total cost of construction, with requisite depots, lighthouses and other permanent improvements, Commander Selfridge estimates at $70,859,512. Add to this sum twenty-five per cent. for contingencies, and it would still, in view of the enormous importance of the canal, appear to be desirable to construct it, provided, of course, that a better and cheaper route is not elsewhere discovered.

THE last analysis of the State is the firesides of its people. We have more than once referred to the question of homes for the working classes, and to the necessity that they shall be owned by the Christians instead of stalled like satyrs. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, to whose philanthropic efforts in this direction we have on several occasions already alluded, has done much to solve the problem. He is at the head of a Boston association of working men, whose object is to secure cheap homes through the principle of co-operation. They propose to build fifty houses of a class which, if erected singly, would cost two thousand dollars each, or an aggregate of a hundred thousand dollars. But when contracted for together the cost is reduced twenty-five per cent., making the expense of each building one thousand five hundred dollars, or a total of seventy-five thousand dollars. Of this sum each member pays down two hundred dollars, amounting to ten thousand dollars in the aggregate; by which the amount remaining on mortgage is reduced to sixty-five thousand dollars, or about two thirds of the value of the houses when erected singly, assuming that the money is obtained at seven per cent. interest, and that interest is received on the deposits. At the end of seven years the owners meanwhile paying two hundred and sixty dollars rental—the entire indebtedness will be discharged, and a surplus of over three thousand dollars left to the credit of the association. A Louisville paper, we observe, strongly urges the formation of similar associations in that city. Why should they not exist in Pittsburgh also?

A. T. STEWART is one of the most liberal and systematic advertisers in the world. He thoroughly believes in it. During the last year his advertisements in this regard, which he maintains bring him the best return of any, have been largely increased. When he has anything to sell he advertises it in a manner which may be described as "sharp, quick and decisive." He has no long story to tell, but it is truthful, every word. It may be for a day or a week. But he follows it with another. His bulletins are looked for with interest. He keeps the country continually advised, and has thus established between himself and purchasers a perfect understanding. And this is nothing that any one may not do. Advertising is a business, almost an art—quite as much so as the selection of a location or the buying of goods. Mr. Stewart declares that it is in a large degree the secret of his wonderful success. All advertisers in newspapers of standing and character—people never need expect to read his announcements in quack devices or any sort of clap-trap publications appearing with fourteen syllables. One paper that is regularly read in business circles, the counting room and family, is the only one that possesses attractions for him. The merchants of the land and dealers in genuine wares everywhere might study Mr. Stewart in this particular with instant profit to themselves.

American Iron Ship Building.

In reply to the conclusion of the New York *Bulletin*, that American shipbuilding will be a hopeless enterprise unless foreign materials are imported duty free to be used in the work, the Philadelphia *North American* remarks: "The truth is, that the mercantile spirit that makes so great a display at New York is so largely the work of foreigners, that the journals of that city may be pardoned for the gloomy view they take of American commerce. They know that their own merchants have lost the control. They see that the profits of commerce go into foreign coffers, and they attribute to the tariff what is the result of the decaying mercantile ambition of the commercial cities in New York. Our beginnings here on the Delaware are small and feeble, it is true. But all things must have a start, and if we make good our footing at all, it is as much as we calculate on. When we began the agitation on the subject, iron shipbuilding scarcely had an existence in this country, it was so faint and feeble. But now, outside of New York and Boston, the whole country is in arms in favor of it, and on the Atlantic and Pacific, the great lakes, and the western rivers, there are even shipbuilders at work and iron vessels afloat."

Damage to Farmers by Drought.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that aside from the damages resulting from fires, the drought has been very injurious to farmers in many localities. In some sections of the country it materially affected the late crops, particularly corn, greatly reducing the yield. But perhaps the greatest damage has been sustained by the wheat sown this fall. It has been too dry for the wheat to sprout well, and the complaint is quite general that prospects are very unfavorable for an average crop next year. In many sods the ground has been too dry to admit of plowing, and the breadth sown will therefore not be up to the average in acres. Thus, it will be seen, the drought has not only affected the crops maturing this fall, but will also materially diminish the yield next year. Rains at this time cannot change the [illegible] result.

An Anchor to Windward.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating beneath the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint developes itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Col. Hollister, a former citizen of Licking county, Ohio, emigrated to California shortly after its acquisition to the United States. He began in a small way near Los Angeles, raising sheep and cattle. His present possessions are immense. He has an almond grove covering seven hundred acres, and over sixty thousand almond trees yielding fruit. He has planted and is successfully growing one hundred thousand orange, lemon and olive trees; had at one time over one hundred and fifty thousand head of sheep and cattle; owns about one hundred thousand acres of land divided into three ranches. He has recently purchased in Japan twenty six bushels of Japan tea seed, and sent over for and obtained two or three Japanese to cultivate it, and expects to meet with great success in this new experiment.

In Meigs county, Ohio, a man, in picking his apples, found upon a tree bearing Romish Beauties a large variety of apples. He selected half a bushel, no two of which were alike. He had among them the Northern Spy, Winesap, Roseburg, Russet, Baldwin, Smith's Cider, &c. He wants to know if apples will hybridize. Some attribute these freaks to hybridizing, and others claim that it is brought about by bees, in passing from one blossom to another. They are becoming quite common, and just how they are brought about will doubtless soon be ascertained.

The Montana *Herald* of the 6th says: "Hundreds of thousands of acres of fine timber lands on the hills and mountains bordering Deep creek valley are being destroyed by fire, which originated, no doubt, through the almost criminal carelessness of hunters in that vicinity. The loss to us is trifling, but the value of these timber lands to future generations is incalculable."

A new style of cabin, or caboose, has been attached to some of the freight trains on the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is constructed with a sort of observatory on the top, so that the flagman can sit there and view the track for miles either way, and over and ahead of his train. The interior is well finished, with cushions for sleeping at night, and has other improvements.

A set of paper car wheels, on one of the Pullman cars running to Jersey City, have run over 150,000 miles of track, and worn out entirely one set of steel tires, which have been replaced. The ordinary wheels, it is said, will only run 60,000 miles.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science promises to meet in San Francisco next year, with the hope of having to join them there some of the leading English scientists, as Huxley, Tyndall and Hooker, if the Californians will smooth the way peculiarly. Seven thousand five hundred dollars is required.

Russia has a new mitrailleuse, invented by General Gorlioff, which kills men twice as fast and twice as far as the French affair killed them. The latter was killing enough, only the French didn't know how to work it. After having invented and manufactured as nice an exterminator as the most exacting conqueror could require, they failed to profit from their ingenuity and industry because they couldn't learn how to make its powers effectively useful. Profiting from their observations of French folly, the Russians, it is possible, will teach their mitrailleusemen how to do their work, and so scatter their foes.

The gold belonging to the Government—melted at Chicago, will re-appear in coin, less a slight percentage, but it is doubtful if the greenbacks will ever re-appear, notwithstanding the prohibition against contraction, as there can never be any legal record of the identity of the currency destroyed. As the Government owned the currency there is no loss to any one, only so much enforced contraction. It will not vary the debt statement, as it is taken out of the liabilities by the fire, but likewise out of the cash on hand.

The Fire Marshal of New York has issued a circular stating that 14 per cent. of the fires during the past three years in that city have been caused by kerosene and other products of petroleum, and arging all citizens who may be cognizant of anything dangerous in causing or promoting fires, or dangerous to firemen or occupants in case of fire," or of any violation of the law for the prevention of fire, to make complaint without delay.

Germantown has been thrown into a state of excitement by some scoundrel, a [illegible] repeatedly and most wantonly ruined ladies dress[illegible]

[illegible] their way to Chinchurst.

Among the pleasant bits of gossip afloat is the fact that at the recent Cleveland county fair, Tennessee, Mrs. D. T. Patterson, daughter of ex-President Johnson, formerly first lady at the White House, took the first premium for the best butter.

It is said that Hon. William B. Washburn did not learn of his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts until the morning after it was made. He was at home at the time, and by the offer of the telegraph operator to keep the line open he said that if the news was bad he was not anxious to hear it, and if it was good it could keep.

Gen. Wimpffen, who commanded at Sedan, says of Bismarck: "This unequaled diplomat expresses himself with great facility and elegance, even in a foreign language. Every word he says seems to be carefully selected as the best for attaining the object with the least difficulty. I have seen him twice under very critical circumstances, and on both occasions he gave me the impression of the most astute and dangerous man I ever met. Though as defeated as Moltke himself, he met his adversary and took to the occasion; by seeming frat conciliatory, and then unyielding, he drives his adversary from hope to despair, and thus ascertains exactly what is the utmost he can hope to obtain from him."

Crops in Great Britain Seriously Injured.

[London Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

There is now no doubt whatever that every crop in the country, unless it be barley, is seriously injured. The yield of wheat is from six to twelve bushels less per acre than the average yield. The ears of wheat are smaller, and the damage by rust and mildew greater than has been known for many years. The cold of June, the coldest that has been known here for fifty years, was followed by a gusty and wet July, in which has not even yet recovered from the catarrh that has afflicted her. The produce of grain last year was about fifteen millions of quarters, millions of quarters, and only a little over eight millions had to be imported. The yield this year will not be much over nine million quarters, and there will be about thirteen million quarters needed from foreign countries to supply the people with bread. The potato crop is being damaged every hour by the persistent rains, and there is real danger of a potato famine. The hop crop is as bad as the grain, or worse; a cultivator in Kent (the chief hop country) having informed me yesterday that his entire crop could not rise above three and a half cwt. per acre.

An Englishman's Idea of the American Drugging Process.

A writer in the London *Standard* describes a "most successful mode of drugging in use over the American continent, which produces loss of strength and torper, and which, in the case of death resulting defies the most acute medical analysis." He was himself once a victim of this drugging. He drank one month-old so-called brandy, and in ten minutes after he became giddy, lost the use of his limbs, and then consciousness, and did not recover for some seven hours sufficiently to enable him to walk. He subsequently got acquainted with a man who had been employed at a New York vault to assist the port of a drugger, and this remarkable and no doubt reliable individual explained the drugging process. Part of a bottle of any liquid is drawn off, and the space filled up by tobacco smoke, expelled from a clay pipe, well impregnated with nicotine. The bottle is then well shaken and filled up again with the portion before taken out. It is then left to stand for a week or so, but if left standing before use for a fortnight death will be the result of drinking.

St. Louis is preparing to take advantage of the Chicago calamity. The *Democrat* says: "Occupying an enviable location, and possessing exceptional facilities for distribution, St. Louis is called upon to exercise the additional functions of commercial Chicago, the tide turning toward her as the objective point. Our merchants have responded promptly to the call by the enlargement of their stocks."

THE Chicago *Tribune* invokes the people of that city to unite two very strong elements—"Christian fa

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AV. NEW BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 17, 1871.

The money market is beginning to work in sympathy with New York, and loans are only made on short time paper at usual bank rates. The shipments of currency from the East still continues, as deposits fall off at home to a considerable extent. While the banks, as one of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes, so-called fire proof, informs us that a great many of them which were pronounced safe with the fire, failed to protect the papers inside,—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults, or covered by safes of heavy iron, and that the safe trade cannot the common result, it was with some feeling of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 20 Chamber of Commerce, taken from a Burke & Hall safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of perfect preservation, though fully exposed to the flames; while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable. There is no reason why other city safes cannot be made as good when before and have stood the test elsewhere, and no reason, except fashion, that our merchants should not have them. While the banks, the common result, it was with some feeling of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., No. 20 Chamber of Commerce, taken from a Burke & Hall safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of perfect preservation, though fully exposed to the flames; while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unrecognizable. There is no reason why other city safes cannot be made as good when before and have stood the test elsewhere, and no reason, except fashion, that our merchants should not have them. While the banks,

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold			

—The following specie were sold last evening by A. B. Mackenzie, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$ 70 00
Citizens' National Bank	1 50
M. and M. National Bank	70 00
F. and M. National Bank of Birmingham	112 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99 25
Monongahela Water Company	28 00

—The New York *Times* says: "There is, of course, much information and very conflicting opinions of the extent and consequences of the disaster at Chicago. As far as well-authenticated reports to Saturday night authorize us to judge correctly of the fire insurance companies, we should say that about $20,000,000 (thirty millions of the securities of the insurance offices of London and Glasgow, and of New York, Boston, Hartford, Providence, Philadelphia, and the West will have to come upon the market for realization in ready cash, to be be distributed to Chicago or to the assignees of the policy-holders in that city. The British companies, it is announced, will furnish bills on London, in place of drawing on American securities. These will be at once available, and a seasonable help to the money market. The New York insurance companies are known to have funds of the United States, and the New England companies are doubtless awaiting the adjustment of selling property without serious depreciation. Behind this resource, however, there is a mass of bond and mortgage security, which, if the bankrupt or severely crippled companies will have to sell at a heavy discount or call in, and the possible sacrifice of which is the most temporarily affect real estate. The many of least companies hold a good deal in bonds and some companies hold a good deal in bonds and some stocks, but most of these will find ready buyers, etc.

Beyond the fairly ascertained losses to the insurance offices are the losses to the owners of merchandise and buildings not insured for their value. Then the loss of the insurance companies, mostly bankrupted, no doubt. Then the losses on stocks of merchandise and household furniture not insured at all. Then the losses of the railroad companies on destruction property, which have been greatly exaggerated, the whole probably falling short of $1,500,000. These are all formidable items, separately or in the aggregate; but considering the first wild estimates of the losses to the underwriters, as quoted in the London total of sacrifice, either in money or in property to the country, should be listened to with very considerable allowance.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 17, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. Scrip	27	27	27	27	27
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	103½	103¾	104	104	104¼
Hartford		120½			
Mich. Cent.		94¾	94¾	95	95¼
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾	95	95	95¼
Illinois Cent.					
C. C. & I. C.	114	114	114	114	
Do. pref.	120	120	120	120	120
Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Pitts. Ft. Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. & Ft. W. pref.					
Tol. & Wabash	50	50	50	50	50
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Miss. pref.					
Do. pref.	110	110			
N. J. Central	94	94	94	94	94
Do. pref.					
Cantral					
W. U. Tel.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Spring Valley					
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	45¼	45¼	45¼
Quicksilver					
Wells F. Ex.					
American Ex.					
U. S. Ex.					
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: The local loan market opened this morning with a brisk demand for money, investors and speculators being apparently anxious to take advantage of any further advance in prices. The impression is general that the Chicago disaster has been fully discounted, and that the rapid advance in prices on Saturday is the beginning of a reaction which, in a few days, will bring them up near to the point of departure on Tuesday. The bad condition of the New York money market, as reflected in the statement of Saturday, may retard the realization of these anticipations and cause some further depression, but this remains to be seen. The demand for call loans this (Monday) morning, is very active, but discounts are neglected.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	97¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	83
Do. do. preferred	44½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	58¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Seneca Oil Navigation	21
Reading	82½

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 16.—Another advance of $1 per ton has occurred in pig iron throughout the whole list, with the exception of mill iron, which remains as last Saturday. Nails are 10c higher on the inside figure for lots. There are no other changes. The market is moderately active.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, P. & C., 3½@3½c; hoop, coppery, 5@6c; sheet, boiled, 5@5½c; C. H., 7@7½c; boiler, 6@6½c; nail rod, 8@8½c; castings, 4@5c; pulleys, 12@15c.

Pig Iron—The market is very active with moderate receipts, and prices advanced $1 per ton.

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal	$ 30 00@32 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	26 00@27 00
Hanging Rock, mill	24 00@25 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	26 00@27 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	23 00@24 00
Western stone-coal, mill	22 00@23 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	25 00@26 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	23 00@24 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	22 00@23 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	26 00@27 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	24 00@25 00
Tennessee, mill	24 00@25 00
Coal-dust Charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	32 00@35 00
Coal-dust Red river	27 00@30 00
Coal-dust Tennessee	30 00@32 00

Receipts 150 tons. Sales 200 tons.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Dealers quote 1-pound sizes at $5 00@5 25, and 2-pound sizes at $5 50@7 25 perfect.

SALT—Prices are quiet and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 100 sacks, factory, in lots of 24 to 100 at 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion. Sales today 100 bags at $4.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 17, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather continues bright and cheerful, rendering business transactions upon the streets pleasant and agreeable. There are numbers of country dealers in the city, who are making liberal purchases of fall and winter stocks, having determined themselves that they can do as well in Pittsburgh as in New York or Philadelphia. With regard to the general tone of the markets we have but little to say. Prices, for the most part, remain unchanged. The late advance in coffees is maintained, and trade in that line very active. Flour is held firmly at quotations, with fair stocks making its mills and stores. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley continue in fair supply, with sales as reported below. Bacon and provisions are firm and unchanged in price, with a legitimate trade reported. Cheese is in abundant supply, though not greater than the demand. Apples are a drug in the market, and should the present heavy arrivals continue prices will rule low. Hookwheat flour is arriving more freely, and prices are a shade lower. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 2,304 bbls. The market is glutted; sales prime at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl; fair to good $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand, and sales made at 20@25c ⅌ gallon.

ASHES—Unleached wood ash, 4c; refined, 4½@4½c; pearls, 9½c; pots, 7½c; Bitrate soda, 4½@4½c.

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ⅌ ton, $5 50.

BRASS—The market is more active, with sales white heavy at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

CIDER—Sweet cider is arriving freely and meets ready sale at $5 50@6 50 ⅌ barrel.

CHEESE—Receipts 526 lockets. The supply and demand are about equal. We are reported sales extra New York at 16c; at wholesale. Figures are as follow: New York Goshen 14@15c; Ohio Goshen 12@14c; Ohio Factory 11@12c; Dairy 10@11c ⅌ lb.

BACON and PROVISIONS—We are reported a fair trade at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Plain Cincinnati sugar cured hams, 16@17½c; second quality do 15@16c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; plain sugar cured dried beef sides 20c; clear sides 20c; breakfast bacon 11 @13½c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh bucketed, 10@10½c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10½@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11½@ 12c.

CHESTNUTS—The arrivals are heavy, and as a consequence prices ROBUST; sales are made at $2 25@2 75 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is more active, particularly for bright stock. We quote as follows: Peaches—Halves at 9½@10c per lb; quarters 7@7½c; mixed sackle; dried apples 6@7c.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling prices for the various kinds: Boston crackers 7½c; pilot bread 10c; fruit 12½c; ginger 12½c; lemon 12½c; oyster 12½c; Scotch 12½c; soda 12½c; sugar 12½c; wafer 16; wine 12½c; coffee crackers 14c; jumbles 14c; sugar jumbles 14c.

CANDLES—We are reported sales at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Under increased receipts prices are lower. We are reported sales at 4½@ 5c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼ lb cans at $1 50; ½ lb $2; 1 lb $3 ⅌ doz.

QUINCES—The supply is not large and prices firm; sales at $5 00@7 00 ⅌ barrel.

SALT—We are reported sales by the car load at $1 30, and in small way at $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

SEEDS—Small sales of clover are made at $7; timothy at $3 40@3 50; flaxseed at $1 90 ⅌ bush.

STEARINE—Demand at 45c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
WHISKY—Common rectified	85	86
Proof rectified	100	$1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 40
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Little & Mechlings "M"	100	
5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 7 years old	100	
Proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
R. R. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	2 50@3 00	
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	19 00	22 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing new or important as regards prices. The only change we have to note is a better feeling in regard to the shorter delivery, holders demanding 1c above yesterday's figures. Other deliveries are the same as before reported. We did not learn of any transactions.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 12¾c; S. O. all year, 11¾c; B. O. all year, 12¾c. Parker's $4 67½; Lower Creek $4 80; Oil City, $5 05 ⅌ bbl.

REFINED.

The only action to note is in October delivery, for which holders are asking 28½c. November 24½c; December 24½c. We did not learn of a single transaction for delivery.

For latest oil dispatches, see fourth page.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

NEW YORK, October 17.—Petroleum, quiet and unchanged at 24½c. The market remains very dull; there are a few orders here from shippers, but all lower prices which holders refused to accept. The tone of the foreign market is rather discouraging. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14½c; refined at 22½, white, 24@25c. The sales are unimportant. For Philadelphia delivery the market is moderately active at almost any price; sales 2,000 bbls refined for October at 24c; 2,000 bbls for last half November at 25c.

OIL CITY, October 17.—Market firm; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 80; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, October 17.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 70@4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 17.—Market quiet at $4 80.

TITUSVILLE, October 17.—Market firm, with good inquiry; $4 62½ offered on spot.

OIL CREEK, October 17.—Market quiet and firm; 9, W. 24½@24¾c; crude 14½ futures. November and December, 24½c; higher prices looked for, but not obtainable.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKER'S LANDING, October 17.—Market quiet and firm at $4 67½@4 70.

TIDIOUTE, October 17.—Market firm and quiet, with the bulging of prices unchanged to-day, but prices are unchanged at $4 70.

HUNTERSVILLE, October 17.—Market quiet but firm; offering from $4 25 to 4 80; asking $4 85.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 17.—Market very dull; no quotations.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 17.—Market quiet but very firm at $4 80@4 90. No sales.

OIL CITY, October 17.—Market quiet and firm; sales of 2,000 bbls Lower Creek at $4 85; Oil City $5 05. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Crude 14c; refined, October, 24½@25c; November 24½@24¾c; December 24½@24¾c. Market quiet.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Market dull with no export demand at present; crude market quiet, holders asking 14½ to 14¾c for spot.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
T P Miller	Leo Oppenheim	80
B S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	140
B S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	160
Total		380

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 16, 1871.

H W C Tweddle, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 314 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 232 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 200 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 175 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 163 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 230 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K & Co, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls to Warting, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Ohiowa Oil Co, 420 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....2,319

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Mentzer, H. & Co, 184 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 119 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Union Oil Refining Co., 256 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....564

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, October 17, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week to date time have been light, and in quality are fair. The number of buyers here is smaller than usual, and with but 44 sales from Philadelphia, they are not expected from there in very strong force. New York buyers are here, and, with Harrisburg dealers, have taken most of the cattle sold. The market is dull and slow, with no improvement over last week's prices. Very few cattle have been sold to-day. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 25 to $5 35; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs have been light this week. Yesterday the market was active and most all of the offerings changed hands at full market prices. To-day the demand is not quite so good, and the market but moderately active. The following are the ruling quotations for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 00@5 10; good to prime, New York, 180 to 200, $4 75@4 90; rough to common, $4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week so far is light. The quality is inferior to last week's offerings, but still is considered fair. The market, notwithstanding the light run, is slow, and buyers do not seem to take hold freely. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 25 to 5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75 to 5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 to 4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to 3 75.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113⅝.

NEW YORK, October 17—P. M.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 10½.

MONEY.

There was a week demand for money. On call it was very active, and the market closes strong to-day. Prime borrowers were accommodated at 7 ⅌ cent. currency to gold interest on Governments as collateral. Borrowers, other than the very best houses, paid dear rates for money in the shape of having their stocks turned or carried over until to-morrow; but the rates ranged from 1 3@5 ⅌ cent. It is estimated that three and a half millions of currency was shipped to Chicago yesterday and to-day.

The *Express* says: There is great anxiety in financial and commercial circles to hear from the Chicago banks. If the people in Chicago are inspired with confidence and leave their balances on deposit, then undoubtedly a more cheerful feeling will prevail here, but if there should be a run on the banks it might aggravate the situation. Even a Montreal telegram says that the Bank of Montreal is about establishing an agency in Chicago.

GOLD.

Gold dull and weak at 113⅝@113⅞. Loans were from 1 to ⅌ cent. for carrying, and one small lot at 3 ⅌ cent. for one. Clearings about $5,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market is feverish and unsettled, being weak and steady by turns. At the close the market was dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	116@116¼	6-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	114¼	5-20s, 1865	113¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	5-20s, 1865, new	113¾
5-20s, 1865, January & July	113¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾	Currency 6s	111½

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and unchanged.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	59
Tennessees, old	70	Virginias, new	59
Tennessees, new	69	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginias, new	59		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened steady, but on call commenced to decline, and sold down from one to three and a half per cent. The decline extended through the entire list, and the lowest prices were reached in October. On the morning market, and the impression that some heavy houses in Chicago would be compelled to suspend, the depression in New York and Harlem was caused by the announcement of the suspension of Ogden Mills' firm, sold on Exchange on Friday last.

Cantons	43	Cleveland and Pittsb'g	114
N. C. Telegraph	28½	Northwestern	55¾
Quicksilver	15¾	Northwestern Pref'd	78¾
Marlboro	1	Rock Island	95
Preferred	2	Pacific Mail	45
Adams Express	95	C. and Pitt	91
Wells Fargo Express	52	Wabash	50¾
Am'cn'y Express	57	Wabash Pref'd	69¾
Erie	26¾	Ft. Wayne	96¾
Pacific Mail	45	Ft. Wayne Pref'd	99
Western Union	69¾	Illinois Central	114
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	93	Preferred	120
Hudson River	120	Chicago and Alton	94
Preferred	132	Preferred	112
Reading	104	Chicago and Rock I.	113
Preferred	112	Del. and Hudson	94
Michigan Central	114½	Burlington and Quincy	142

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; middling uplands 23c. Flour—Receipts 19,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State at 4 60@4 90; extra western and State at 4 95@5 25; choice do at 5 30@5 40; white western extra at 5 60@5 90; superfine Southern at 4 90@5 25; extra do at 5 30@5 60. Wheat opened steady, but closed weak; receipts 60,000 bush; sales 70,000 bush at 1 30@1 31 for No 2 Spring; 1 34@1 35 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1 36@1 37 for No 1 Spring; 1 40@1 41 for white Canada; 1 42@1 43 for amber winter western; 1 38@1 39 for amber Genesee; 1 40@1 41 for white do; 1 42@1 43 for white winter western; 1 44@1 45 for amber Canada; 1 46@1 47 for white do. Corn—Receipts 60,000 bush; sales 40,000 bush at 72@73c for new mixed western; 74@75c for old mixed western; 76@77c for yellow western; 78@79c for white western. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged at $15 75@16 00 for new mess; $14 50@14 75 for prime mess; $13 50@13 75 for prime. Lard dull and unchanged at 9½@9¾c for new steam; kettle held at 10c. Beef dull and unchanged; no sales reported. Whisky—Sales of 600 bbls at 90c; 400 bbls at 91c; 1,000 bbls at 92c; 1,000 bbls at 93c; 1,000 bbls at 94c; 1,000 bbls at 95c; 1,000 bbls at 96c; 1,000 bbls at 97c; 1,000 bbls at 98c; 1,000 bbls at 99c; 1,000 bbls at $1 00; 1,000 bbls at $1 01; 1,000 bbls at $1 02; 1,000 bbls at $1 03; 1,000 bbls at $1 04; 1,000 bbls at $1 05; 1,000 bbls at $1 06; 1,000 bbls at $1 07; 1,000 bbls at $1 08; 1,000 bbls at $1 09; 1,000 bbls at $1 10; 1,000 bbls at $1 11; 1,000 bbls at $1 12; 1,000 bbls at $1 13; 1,000 bbls at $1 14; 1,000 bbls at $1 15; 1,000 bbls at $1 16; 1,000 bbls at $1 17; 1,000 bbls at $1 18; 1,000 bbls at $1 19; 1,000 bbls at $1 20; 1,000 bbls at $1 21; 1,000 bbls at $1 22; 1,000 bbls at $1 23; 1,000 bbls at $1 24; 1,000 bbls at $1 25; 1,000 bbls at $1 26; 1,000 bbls at $1 27; 1,000 bbls at $1 28; 1,000 bbls at $1 29; 1,000 bbls at $1 30; 1,000 bbls at $1 31; 1,000 bbls at $1 32; 1,000 bbls at $1 33; 1,000 bbls at $1 34; 1,000 bbls at $1 35; 1,000 bbls at $1 36; 1,000 bbls at $1 37; 1,000 bbls at $1 38; 1,000 bbls at $1 39; 1,000 bbls at $1 40; 1,000 bbls at $1 41; 1,000 bbls at $1 42; 1,000 bbls at $1 43; 1,000 bbls at $1 44; 1,000 bbls at $1 45; 1,000 bbls at $1 46; 1,000 bbls at $1 47; 1,000 bbls at $1 48; 1,000 bbls at $1 49; 1,000 bbls at $1 50; 1,000 bbls at $1 51; 1,000 bbls at $1 52; 1,000 bbls at $1 53; 1,000 bbls at $1 54; 1,000 bbls at $1 55; 1,000 bbls at $1 56; 1,000 bbls at $1 57; 1,000 bbls at $1 58; 1,000 bbls at $1 59; 1,000 bbls at $1 60; 1,000 bbls at $1 61; 1,000 bbls at $1 62; 1,000 bbls at $1 63; 1,000 bbls at $1 64; 1,000 bbls at $1 65; 1,000 bbls at $1 66; 1,000 bbls at $1 67; 1,000 bbls at $1 68; 1,000 bbls at $1 69; 1,000 bbls at $1 70; 1,000 bbls at $1 71; 1,000 bbls at $1 72; 1,000 bbls at $1 73; 1,000 bbls at $1 74; 1,000 bbls at $1 75; 1,000 bbls at $1 76; 1,000 bbls at $1 77; 1,000 bbls at $1 78; 1,000 bbls at $1 79; 1,000 bbls at $1 80; 1,000 bbls at $1 81; 1,000 bbls at $1 82; 1,000 bbls at $1 83; 1,000 bbls at $1 84; 1,000 bbls at $1 85; 1,000 bbls at $1 86; 1,000 bbls at $1 87; 1,000 bbls at $1 88; 1,000 bbls at $1 89; 1,000 bbls at $1 90; 1,000 bbls at $1 91; 1,000 bbls at $1 92; 1,000 bbls at $1 93; 1,000 bbls at $1 94; 1,000 bbls at $1 95; 1,000 bbls at $1 96; 1,000 bbls at $1 97; 1,000 bbls at $1 98; 1,000 bbls at $1 99; 1,000 bbls at $2 00; 1,000 bbls at $2 01; 1,000 bbls at $2 02; 1,000 bbls at $2 03; 1,000 bbls at $2 04; 1,000 bbls at $2 05; 1,000 bbls at $2 06; 1,000 bbls at $2 07; 1,000 bbls at $2 08; 1,000 bbls at $2 09; 1,000 bbls at $2 10; 1,000 bbls at $2 11; 1,000 bbls at $2 12; 1,000 bbls at $2 13; 1,000 bbls at $2 14; 1,000 bbls at $2 15; 1,000 bbls at $2 16; 1,000 bbls at $2 17; 1,000 bbls at $2 18; 1,000 bbls at $2 19; 1,000 bbls at $2 20; 1,000 bbls at $2 21; 1,000 bbls at $2 22; 1,000 bbls at $2 23; 1,000 bbls at $2 24; 1,000 bbls at $2 25; 1,000 bbls at $2 26; 1,000 bbls at $2 27; 1,000 bbls at $2 28; 1,000 bbls at $2 29; 1,000 bbls at $2 30; 1,000 bbls at $2 31; 1,000 bbls at $2 32; 1,000 bbls at $2 33; 1,000 bbls at $2 34; 1,000 bbls at $2 35; 1,000 bbls at $2 36; 1,000 bbls at $2 37; 1,000 bbls at $2 38; 1,000 bbls at $2 39; 1,000 bbls at $2 40; 1,000 bbls at $2 41; 1,000 bbls at $2 42; 1,000 bbls at $2 43; 1,000 bbls at $2 44; 1,000 bbls at $2 45; 1,000 bbls at $2 46; 1,000 bbls at $2 47; 1,000 bbls at $2 48; 1,000 bbls at $2 49; 1,000 bbls at $2 50; 1,000 bbls at $2 51; 1,000 bbls at $2 52; 1,000 bbls at $2 53; 1,000 bbls at $2 54; 1,000 bbls at $2 55; 1,000 bbls at $2 56; 1,000 bbls at $2 57; 1,000 bbls at $2 58; 1,000 bbls at $2 59; 1,000 bbls at $2 60; 1,000 bbls at $2 61; 1,000 bbls at $2 62; 1,000 bbls at $2 63; 1,000 bbls at $2 64; 1,000 bbls at $2 65; 1,000 bbls at $2 66; 1,000 bbls at $2 67; 1,000 bbls at $2 68; 1,000 bbls at $2 69; 1,000 bbls at $2 70; 1,000 bbls at $2 71; 1,000 bbls at $2 72; 1,000 bbls at $2 73; 1,000 bbls at $2 74; 1,000 bbls at $2 75; 1,000 bbls at $2 76; 1,000 bbls at $2 77; 1,000 bbls at $2 78; 1,000 bbls at $2 79; 1,000 bbls at $2 80; 1,000 bbls at $2 81; 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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Singular Case of Conspiracy.

Reasons for Demanding Cataczay's Recall.

Meeting of Civil Service Commission

Board of Steamboat Inspectors to be Reorganized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1871.

A Queer Conspiracy.

Captain Donovan, of the Seventeenth Infantry, was to-day ordered back to duty at Fort Rice under most curious circumstances. He arrived here a few days ago under guard as an insane person, for commitment to the asylum. A very brief investigation showed that he had been made the victim of a conspiracy. It appears that Captain Sanger, commanding at the fort, and become involved in a case that required the services of Surgeon Goddard at last, to prevent disclosure. Captain Donovan became acquainted with the facts, and spoke of the matter as a crime. Fearing that he would disclose the scandal, Sanger and the surgeon entered into a conspiracy to get rid of Donovan. The surgeon made out a certificate that he was insane; the commanding officer forwarded it with his approval, and at the end of two months it had passed down through all the headquarters to Washington, and an order for the conveyance to the asylum here was issued. All this time Donovan was on duty, and knew nothing of the move against him. On arrival here, being personally acquainted with the Adjutant General, he was at once released and ordered back to his company.

The Ballock Case.

No further action has been taken in the case of General Ballock. He still awaits investing public money at his control to the amount of a quarter million in bonds, for the purpose of obtaining the interest, which he used to indemnify himself for losses he incurred in paying colored soldiers' bounties to the wrong persons. Treasurer Spinner very flatly declines that he advised this course to be taken, as Ballock claims. Secretary Boutwell, on being appealed to after the trouble arose, characterized the operation as illegal and irregular, and said he did not dispute a criminal intent to Ballock. Comptroller Broadhead, who was also claimed as advising the course taken, says that technically such conversion of public funds is felony, though in this case the government lost nothing.

Reasons for Demanding Cataczay's Recall.

It is given out at the State Department that the real cause for demanding Cataczay's recall on the part of our Government was the undiplomatic conduct of the Russian Minister while the Washington treaty was being prepared by the Commissioners. It is charged that Cataczay personally bore to members to be written for various newspapers, and in some instances he paid for the publishing of the same; also that he betrayed State secrets which came to him in an official manner, and otherwise brought his influence to bear to prevent enthusiasm at every step the progress toward pacification made by the English and American Commissioners.

The Civil Service Commission

Assembled to-day, and all the members were present except Medill and Cattell. The Commissioners simply confined themselves to discussing the Attorney General's opinion, and to framing such rules and regulations from the British Civil Service Commission. Until the full compliment of the Commissioners are here it is proposed to transact no active business.

To Be Reorganized.

It is asserted on good authority that the Board of Steamboat Inspectors will be thoroughly reorganized. As at present constituted it has failed to give satisfaction to anybody.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1871.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED IN A PORTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President issued a proclamation to-night, reciting that whereas, insurgents engaged in unlawful combinations within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, have not only defied the authorities to the proclamation of September 12th, and given up the arms, disguises, &c.; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended in said counties, in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States, his said District, or any of his Deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any authority acting under their orders.

THE COTTON CROP.

The official report of the Agricultural Bureau says the cotton reports are unimproved. The average of September is sustained in a number of States, being the first week of October 76 against 80 per cent. in September. The injuries reported from rust, shedding of bolls, and prematurely cool weather in northern latitudes, floods and inundations in Florida and Georgia, and boll and army worm in a portion of Mississippi and the more western States. The losses from these causes are not yet shown by the trial. The drought will occasion more depreciation than any other cause. The present indications are that the crop will not exceed three million two, and with the remainder of the season unfavorable, the crop must be smaller.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Commenced its sessions to-day. Mr. Medill was absent, owing to the Chicago calamity. Mr. Cattell was detained by business, but will be here in a day or two. The discussion on the opinion of the Attorney General upon the questions propounded to him will continue several days.

KU-KLUX ARRESTED.

A dispatch from Corinth, Miss., reports the arrest of five Ku-Klux in Tishomingo county, with complete disguises. It is believed the entire gang will be captured. They shot a white man and woman two weeks ago, injuring both seriously.

THE MASONS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 17, 1871.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio met here to-day, and held an initial session in Smith's Hall this forenoon. After organization and the appointment of committees, an adjournment was effected till to-morrow morning. Some six or seven hundred delegates are present, and more expected to-morrow, being quite a full representation. Among the prominent Masons present are A. H. Newcomb, Grand Master; A. H. Wagenhals, Deputy Grand Master; A. H. Battin, Grand Senior Warden; Sherman Pyle, Grand Junior Warden; T. B. Phillips, Grand Treasurer; J. D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary; Rev. H. Washburn, Grand Chaplain; Jacob Randall, Grand Tyler; J. R. Covert, Grand Marshal; George Rex, Past Grand Master, and A. Woodward, Representative from the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Past Grand Master Coffinberry, of Michigan, is expected to-morrow, and other representatives of Grand Lodges.

An incendiary fire took place in this city last night, in a portion of the dwelling house of D. B. Stargess. Loss one thousand dollars; no insurance. Two previous attempts to fire the same house had been made during the day, but the fire was discovered before making headway.

FIRE IN WOOSTER, O.

Frame Dwelling House Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., October 17, 1871.

A fire broke out in the Third ward this morning, at about five o'clock. The residence of A. G. Patterson, a two story frame building, was discovered to be in flames, and sparks falling in every direction. The fire department were promptly on hand, and did active service, subduing what threatened to be a severe conflagration. The loss is twelve hundred dollars, insured for one thousand in the Underwriters', New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A number of liquor cases came before the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, at Concord, yesterday. Hamilton L. Rand's case was under consideration, and a witness declined to testify, saying he was not bound to criminate himself. In this stand he was supported by counsel, who argued that he was not compelled to answer, as his testimony might show that he was offering a compensation for liquor he had induced the commission of a crime, and thus became an accomplice, and as such was liable to crime as the person selling him liquor. The debate between the counsel and Judge Doe continued over two hours, and the Judge in his decision was that the question raised was so important that he should not compel the witness to testify; neither would he commit him for contempt of court, but he suggested that the case be continued and go before the full bench. This was agreed to.

The Labor Reform State Committee of New Hampshire met in Concord last evening, and passed resolutions to the following effect: That political events show the need of a new party; that the New York Tammany frauds find a parallel in the New York Custom House; that while we do not indorse the record of Butler in Virginia, we do not indorse the laboring classes for his truthful statements of facts that the Massachusetts Democracy has lost its title to the co-operation of all, irrespective of past political belief, to a convention to be held in December.

At Warsaw, Kentucky, yesterday, a party of citizens attacked the jail and murdered A. Gridley. He was accused of the murder of Joseph Worth.

A Cincinnati *Gazette* special of yesterday says: Charles Durben, a young lawyer of Lawrenceburg, Ohio, shot himself through the head last night at the bedside of his sick wife, on being told by the physician that she could not recover. His wife died a few minutes after.

At the State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, at Philadelphia, yesterday, $1,000 was appropriated to Chicago.

A Gloucester dispatch of last night says the report of a Canadian cutter in our waters is not confirmed, though the revenue officers believe the rumor to be well founded. Nothing has been heard of her.

The President and members of the Cabinet arrived at Bangor, Me., last evening. They met with an enthusiastic reception.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions, of the Episcopal Church, last night, an address was delivered by Dean Howson, of Chester, England, on the work of women in the church. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, made brief addresses, the latter in favor of a peace policy toward the Indians.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1871.

FIREMEN CANNOT BE ELECTED OFFICERS.

Firemen are forbidden to act as canvassers, clerks or inspectors of election.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The steamship Hammonia, for Europe, took fifty-three thousand dollars in specie.

MEETING OF LEADING GERMANS.

A meeting of leading Germans was held at Apollo Hall to-night, for the purpose of uniting the German element into one organization. A committee, including many prominent Germans, was appointed to confer with the Reform Democracy for the purpose of an alliance against Tammany.

AID FOR THE NEEDY.

The subscriptions to the Chicago Relief fund to date in the various cities are reported as follows: Baltimore, $197,000; Boston, $400,000, and liberal provisions are being made for Michigan and Wisconsin; Binghampton, $5,000; Catsenovis, $1,100; Boston Navy Yard employees, $3,614; the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in session at Louisville, to be divided between Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin; Gov. Leland has issued a proclamation calling on the people for the State of Illinois to contribute for this purpose; various New England towns report collections of $10,000, a part for Michigan. The Boston Committee at Chicago telegraph that Massachusetts ought to give one million dollars in money and supplies.

THE RACES AT ALLIANCE, O.,

commenced yesterday, with a rather slim attendance, and but little excitement. They will continue to-day and to-morrow. A circus will, perhaps, serve to draw a larger crowd to-day. Our correspondent notes a fetish real estate market in Alliance, and much property changing hands at good prices.

THE BAPTISTS.

State Convention at Youngstown, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 17, 1871.

The Baptist State Convention convened here to-day. A large number of delegates are present. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Rev. Cheshire, of Mansfield, President; Rev. Mr. Stone, of Painesville, Vice President; Rev. Mr. Dawson, of East Cleveland, Secretary. The sessions will continue during the week, and several important questions are to be acted upon.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, with clear and pleasant weather is probable for Wednesday, from the lower lakes to Texas, and northwestward; cloudy and clearing weather in New England and on the South Atlantic coast; fresh northerly winds over the Gulf coast; light winds on the Atlantic, and fresh westerly winds on the lakes.

A VOICE FROM PULASKI, PA.

Old Fogy Shop-Keepers—Hog Law Needed—Democratic Ideas of the National Debt and the Chicago Fire.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PULASKI, PA., October 16, 1871.

Pulaski still lives; her pulse still beats, though it would take a close observer to notice it. Pulaski is the same to day as ever, and ever will be. The principal article of commerce here are hogs and French umbrellas. We have a few stores and shops that manage to live without advertising. They manage to live, and cannot see far enough ahead to advertise and more than make a living business. We have a splendid water privilege here, also two railroad and canal privileges. The town is all right, only it needs a complete revolution—something like a Chicago fire in some parts of the town would be a good thing, to burn up the filth and perhaps a few of Horace Greeley's corn shelters. I will not say much about hogs, for every time anything is said about them it only seems to bring the more to town. Suffice to say we need a hog law.

Election passed off very quietly and Pulaski has the honor of being a Republican town. By the way, I heard a man (Democrat) say the other day he didn't care who was elected this year, only he wanted a Democratic President next year, as we were running in debt so, and had such awful taxes. "Why, only think," said he, "our speaker said yesterday at the mass meeting that the United States were four hundred million dollars deeper in debt than when Grant came into office." And the poor, ignorant man was sincere in the statement. About as ignorant as another Democratic fisherman, who, when the other day he didn't care who was elected this year, only he wanted a Democratic President next year, as we were running in debt so, and had such awful taxes,